



PHR

S
Y
N
O
P
S
E
S

SCHNURRENBERGER, PAUL R. (Ohio Department of Health), and **RUSSELL, JACK H.:** *A rabies control program in Ohio. Public Health Reports, Vol. 76, April 1961, pp. 281-286.*

Economic factors, undiagnosed illnesses of animals, and their relatively short lifespan hamper efforts to gather vital statistics on the zoonoses. Rabies, at least in most animals, is the classic exception to this.

Enzootic rabies in a southern Ohio area accounted for 65 percent of the State's reported cases of canine rabies for a 3-year period. Hundreds of persons received antirabies treatment, but little was done to eliminate the reservoir of the disease.

Control programs were conducted between April 1957 and May 1958 in Lawrence, Jackson, and Scioto Counties. To combat public apathy, the cost of treatment as well as the threat to public health was stressed. Programs in the

schools alerted children and their families to the situation and publicized vaccination clinics for unlicensed dogs.

At the clinics, held wherever there were population concentrations, pets were immunized for a \$1 fee at the rate of 100 per hour. In Lawrence County more than 6,000 animals were immunized, although the county had issued less than half that number of dog licenses the previous year.

Only two cases of canine rabies have occurred in the three counties since the control programs ended, and, in Ohio, the species distribution of rabies has been drastically altered. Major emphasis in control in the State is being shifted from the canine to the wildlife population.

BOGAN, R. H. (University of Washington, Seattle): *Removal of sewage nutrients by algae. Public Health Reports, Vol. 76, April 1961, pp. 301-308.*

To cope with the growing challenge of water pollution by nutrient-rich wastes, excessive growth of phytoplankton may be controlled by diverting wastes into other receiving waters or by treating the wastes to remove growth-promoting substances. Phosphorus recovery appears to be an effective and practical means of controlling aquatic growths, but an economically feasible process awaits development.

In an experimental inquiry into the usefulness of algae for recovering phosphorus from sewage, a high-rate process

was developed in the laboratory whereby soluble phosphorus reductions equivalent to 90 percent or more were achieved with contact times as brief as 6 to 12 hours. Subsequent studies in the field on a larger scale showed the effectiveness of the process to be related to available light intensity. Photosynthetic adjustment of pH permitted rapid removal of phosphorus through coagulation and sedimentation. Repeated use of algal cell tissue in conjunction with high photosynthetic pH levels greatly enhanced the recovery of algae by sedimentation.

CONTENTS *continued*

	<i>Page</i>
The Public Health Service's program in cancer control.	341
<i>Lewis C. Robbins</i>	
Geographic variation in incidence of skin cancer in the United States.	345
<i>Harry Auerbach</i>	
Eating patterns among migrant families.	349
<i>Graciela Delgado, C. L. Brumback, and Mary Brice Deaver</i>	
County psychiatric emergency services.	357
<i>W. Ross Cameron</i>	
Oklahoma's third heart disease course for multidisciplines.	361
<i>Herbert B. Hudnut, Jr., and Kirk T. Mosley</i>	
Milk sanitation honor roll for 1959-60.	363
Short reports and announcements:	
Federal and State radiological health goals. Exhibit.	280
Challenges of the sixties.	286
Effects of compulsory family support.	316
Rheumatic disease studies.	322
Copper poisoning on shipboard. Epidemiological note.	334
Publication announcements.	340
The accident toll.	343
National Cancer Institute exhibits.	344
Training courses.	355
Program notes.	356
Federal publications.	367



MANAGING DIRECTOR

WILLIAM H. STEWART, M.D.
Chief, Division of Public Health Methods

BOARD OF EDITORS

ERNEST L. STEBBINS, M.D., M.P.H.
Chairman

FRANCIS A. ARNOLD, JR., D.D.S.
A. L. CHAPMAN, M.D.
W. PALMER DEARING, M.D.

HERBERT R. DOMKE, M.D., DR.P.H.
ROBERT DYAR, M.D., DR.P.H.

WESLEY E. GILBERTSON, M.S.P.H.
ROGER W. HOWELL, M.D.
CHARLES V. KIDD, PH. D.

KARL M. MASON, B.S.S.E., M.P.H.
JAMES R. SHAW, M.D.
RUTH SLEEPER, R.N., M.A.
HELEN M. WALLACE, M.D.

STAFF

Marcus Rosenblum *Executive Editor*
Winona Carson *Managing Editor*
Martha Seaman *Asst. Managing Editor*
Eugene Fite *Art Editor*

Address correspondence to Executive Editor

Opinions expressed are the authors' and do not necessarily reflect the views of *Public Health Reports* or the Public Health Service. Trade names are used for identification only and do not represent an endorsement by the Public Health Service.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

ABRAHAM RIBICOFF, *Secretary*

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

LUTHER L. TERRY, *Surgeon General*

PHR

S
Y
N
O
P
S
E
S

ROTH, EARL E. (Louisiana State University), ADAMS, W. V., and LINDER, DONNA: Isolation of *Leptospira canicola* from skunks in Louisiana. *Public Health Reports, Vol. 76, April 1961, pp. 335-340.*

Isolation of *Leptospira canicola* from five striped skunks, *Mephitis mephitis*, collected in Louisiana establishes a wild-life source of *L. canicola* in the United States that may infect both man and animals. All five strains were isolated by direct inoculation of solid mediums with 10 percent kidney suspension. All but one strain was obtained in pure culture by direct inoculation of five types of semisolid mediums with 10 percent

kidney suspension. Employing the microscopic agglutination test and the agglutinin-absorption test, all five strains were shown to be homologous with *L. canicola*, Hond Utrecht.

Agglutination tests with serums of the five skunks revealed low but predominant serotiters for *L. canicola*. The serum from one skunk also agglutinated antigens of the *hebdomadis* serogroup.

DELGADO, GRACIELA, BRUMBACK, C. L., and DEEVER, MARY BRICE (Florida State Board of Health): Eating patterns among migrant families. *Public Health Reports, Vol. 76, April 1961, pp. 349-355.*

A study of the diet patterns of a group of Negro migrant families living in a labor camp in Belle Glade, Fla., revealed a lack of certain groups of protective foods. It also pointed up the need for better use of the foods available and for a wiser selection of foods purchased in relation to the amount of money spent.

The most significant findings of the study were the following:

Low consumption of milk and milk products. However, due to the extensive use of self-rising flour, the calcium content of the diets was higher than expected. Riboflavin content of the diets was low.

Low consumption of green and yellow vegetables and low vitamin A content of the diets.

Low consumption of citrus and other fruits and low vitamin C content of the diets.

Greater consumption of proteins than of the above-mentioned groups of foods. However, the amounts of animal protein eaten by the larger families were too small to meet the dietary requirements for the family as a whole. Legumes were consumed in amounts above those recommended by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council. This raised the iron content of the diets.

Consumption of starches, fats, and sweets in excess of the recommended amounts. However, the calorie allowance in the diets of 80 percent of the families is low.

Information for Contributors

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS welcomes from any source all contributions of value to public health.

Most of the readers of *Public Health Reports* are practicing public health officials. About 10 percent of the monthly circulation of *Public Health Reports* goes overseas. About half of the domestic circulation goes to Federal, State, and local government agencies concerned with health and related health interests. A quarter goes to institutions accredited for teaching in health and related fields, to teachers, and to libraries. The journal also reaches research institutions, hospitals, and professional and voluntary public health organizations.

Tearsheets. In lieu of reprints, senior authors are provided with 50 to 100 sets of tearsheets after publication. Associate authors receive a smaller number.

Manuscript review. Manuscripts submitted for publication are reviewed by technical experts, and authors are given the benefit of their comments before type is set. Authors also receive edited typescripts for approval and are given the opportunity to correct galley proofs. Authors are responsible for the accuracy and validity of all material, including tables, charts, and references. Special editorial assistance in preparing or revising manuscripts is available on request, to the limit of staff resources.

Manuscripts are reviewed with the understanding that they have not been committed for publication elsewhere. Appropriate information should be provided if a paper has been given or is prepared for presentation at a meeting.

Manuscript form. Authors will facilitate review and publication if they submit an original and three carbon copies of their manuscripts. All copy should be typed double spaced, and each page should end with a completed paragraph. Of course, several paragraphs may appear on a typed page.

References should be given in the style used by *Public Health Reports*.

Footnotes should be worked into the text or offered as supplemental items.

Authors are expected to recognize scientific contributions by those who have assisted in their papers only if such contributions warrant mention in the text or in the paragraph identifying the authors. It is not the policy of *Public Health Reports* to publish "acknowledgments."

Synopses. Authors are requested to provide a 200-word synopsis of appropriate papers. The staff will supply on request information offering guidance on the preparation of synopses.

Index listings. *Public Health Reports* is listed in the annual *Cumulated Index Medicus* (American Medical Association), in the monthly *Index Medicus* (National Library of Medicine), in the *Engineering Index*, and in the *Hospital Literature Index*.

Bound copies. Librarians and others should preserve their copies for binding, as the Public Health Service does not supply bound copies. Indexes are published each year in the December issue.

PUBLIC HEALTH MONOGRAPHS, edited and issued by *Public Health Reports*, must be submitted through constituent agencies of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Most Public Health Monographs are placed on sale by the Superintendent of Documents; series subscriptions are not available. Monographs are not included in subscriptions to *Public Health Reports*.

Address correspondence on editorial matters to: Executive Editor, Public Health Reports, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington 25, D.C.